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(54) **METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR POWER MANAGEMENT IN A FREQUENCY DIVISION MULTIPLEXED NETWORK**

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H03M 1/12	(2006.01)
H03H 17/04	(2006.01)
H03M 3/00	(2006.01)
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H04H 20/77	(2008.01)
H04H 40/27	(2008.01)
H04N 7/10	(2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ***H04N 21/6118*** (2013.01); ***H03M 1/12*** (2013.01); ***H03H 17/0416*** (2013.01); ***H03M 3/496*** (2013.01); ***H03M 1/126*** (2013.01); ***H04J 1/00*** (2013.01); *H04N 7/10* (2013.01); ***H04N 7/106*** (2013.01); ***H04H 20/426*** (2013.01); ***H04H 20/77*** (2013.01); ***H04H 40/27*** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC H03M 1/00; H03M 1/001; H03M 1/06; H03M 1/12; H03M 3/392; H03M 3/464; H03M 3/496

USPC 341/123, 126, 155

See application file for complete search history.

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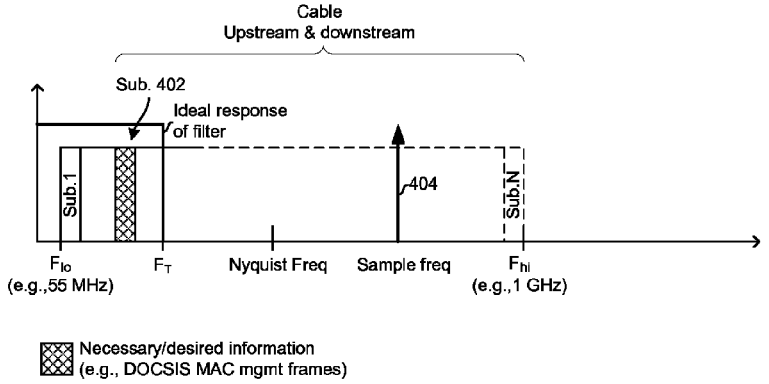
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A network device may receive a signal from a headend, wherein a bandwidth of the received signal spans from a low frequency to a high frequency and encompasses a plurality of sub-bands. The network device may determine, based on communication with the headend, whether one of more of the sub-bands residing above a threshold frequency are available for carrying downstream data from the headend to the circuitry. The network device may digitize the signal using an ADC operating at a sampling frequency. The sampling frequency may be configured based on a result of the determining. When the sub-band(s) are available for carrying downstream data from the headend to the network device, the sampling frequency may be set to a relatively high frequency. When the sub-band(s) are not available for carrying downstream data from the headend to the network device, the sampling frequency may be set to a relatively low frequency.

6 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



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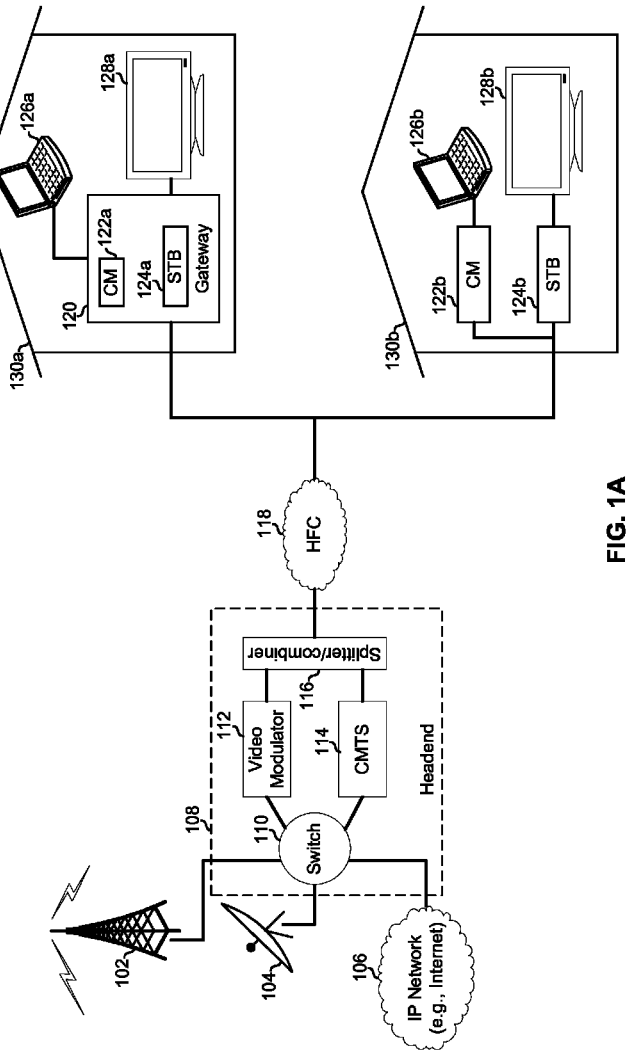
130a
126a
128a
122a
CM
124a
STB
Gateway
120
130b
126b
128b
122b
CM
124b
STB
118
HFC
Splitter/combiner
116
112
Video Modulator
114
CMTS
Headend
108
110
Switch
102
104
106
IP Network (e.g., Internet)

FIG. 1A

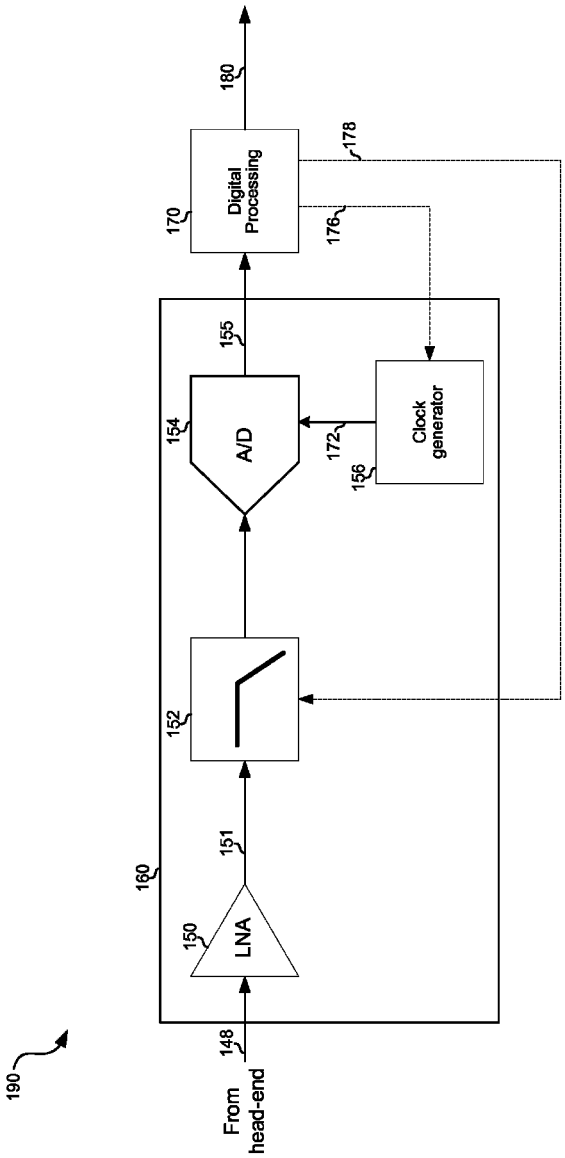
190
From head-end
148
LNA
150
151
160
152
A/D
154
155
Clock generator
156
172
Digital Processing
170
176
178
180

FIG. 1B

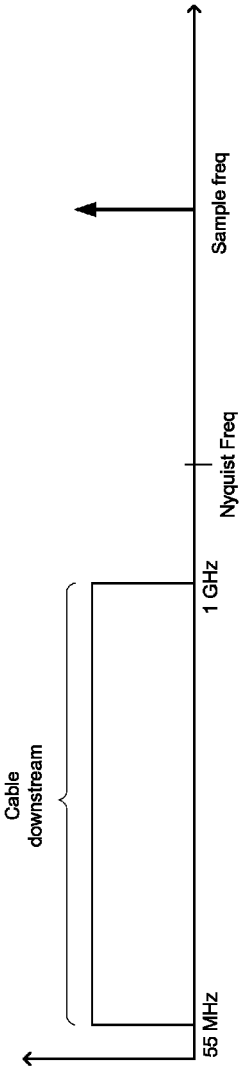
Sample freq
Nyquist Freq
1 GHz
Cable downstream
55 MHz

FIG. 2A

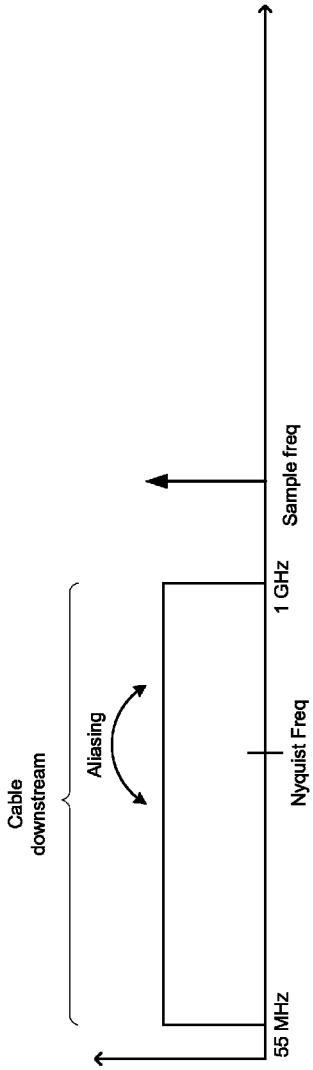
Sample freq
1 GHz
Aliasing
Cable downstream
Nyquist Freq
55 MHz

FIG. 2B

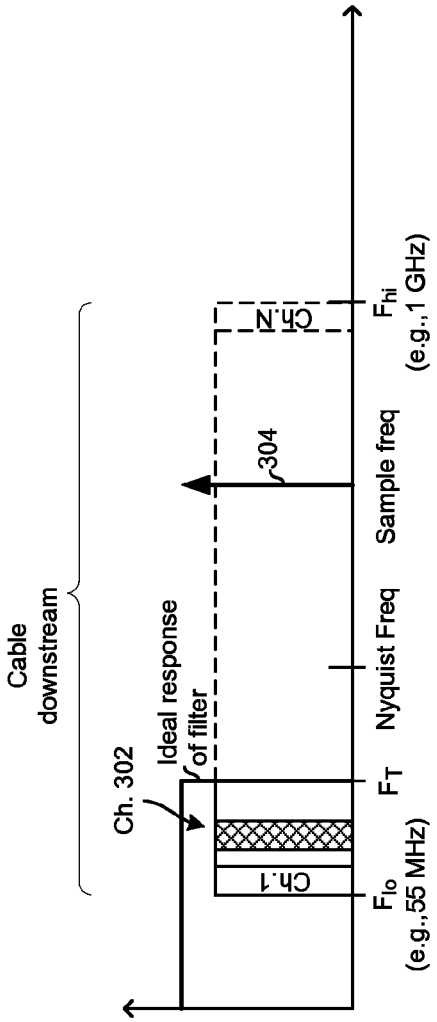
Cable downstream
Ch. 302
Ideal response of filter
Ch.1
Ch.N
304
F_{lo} (e.g.,55 MHz)
F_T
Nyquist Freq
Sample freq
F_{hi} (e.g.,1 GHz)
Necessary/desired information (e.g., DOCSIS MAC mgmt frames)

FIG. 3

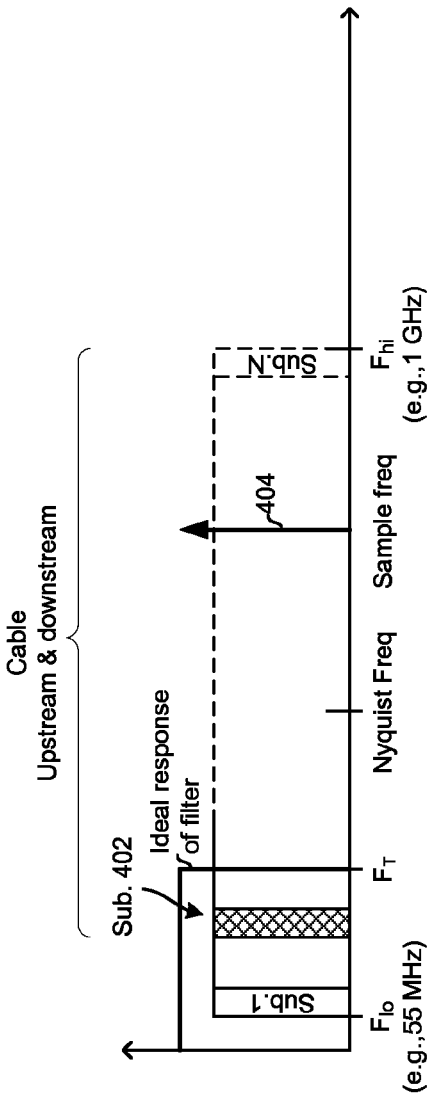
Cable
Upstream & downstream
Sub. 402
Ideal response
of filter
Sub.1
Sub.N
404
F_{lo}
(e.g.,55 MHz)
F_T
Nyquist Freq
Sample freq
F_{hi}
(e.g.,1 GHz)
Necessary/desired information
(e.g., DOCSIS MAC mgmt frames)

FIG. 4

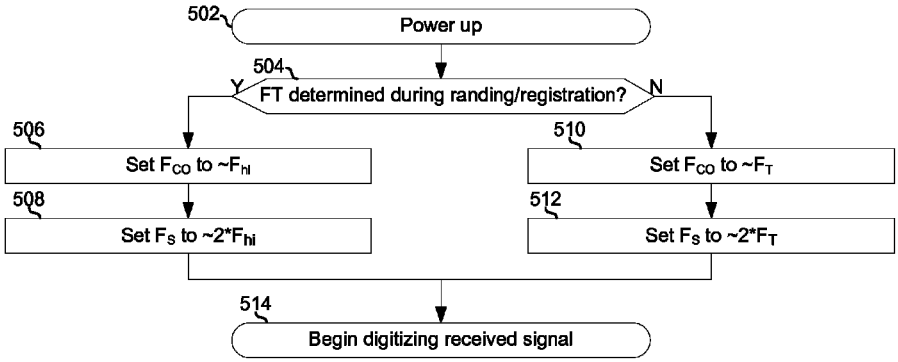
502
Power up
504
FT determined during randing/registration?
Y
N
506
Set F_{CO} to ~F_{hi}
508
Set F_S to ~2*F_{hi}
510
Set F_{CO} to ~F_T
512
Set F_S to ~2*F_T
514
Begin digitizing received signal

FIG. 5

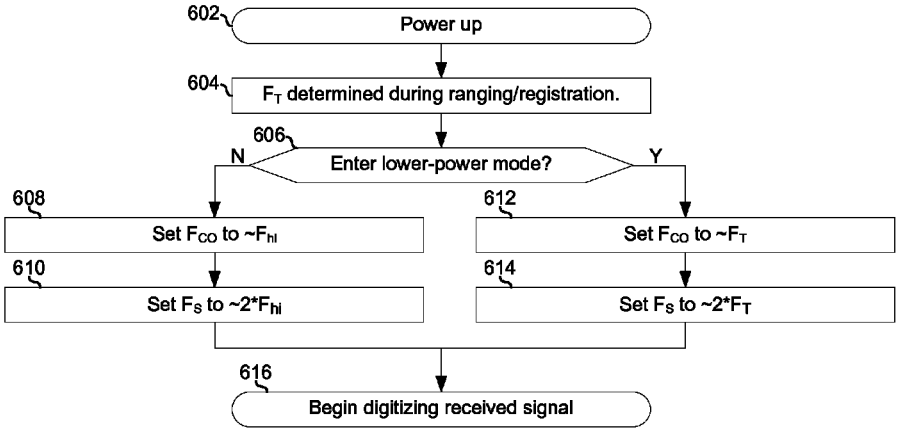
602
Power up
604
F_T determined during ranging/registration.
606
Enter lower-power mode?
N
Y
608
Set F_{CO} to ~F_{hi}
610
Set F_S to ~2*F_{hi}
612
Set F_{CO} to ~F_T
614
Set F_S to ~2*F_T
616
Begin digitizing received signal

FIG. 6

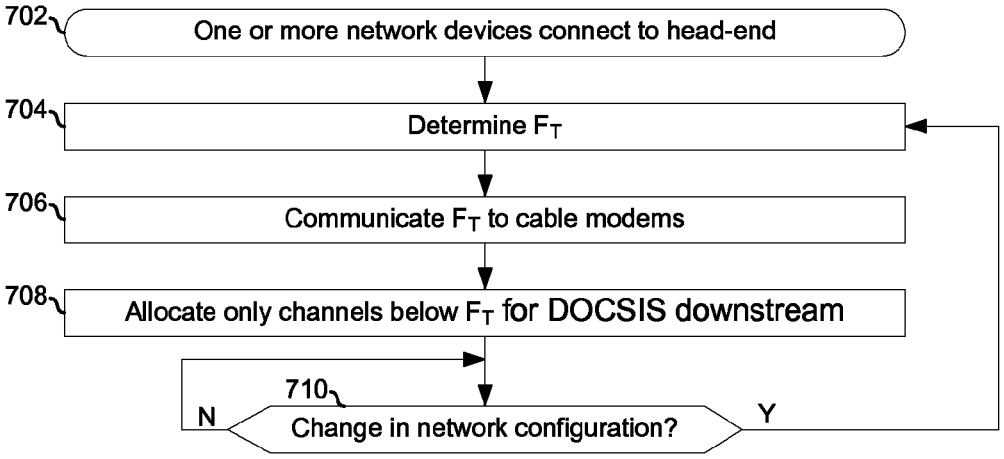
702
One or more network devices connect to head-end
704
Determine F_T
706
Communicate F_T to cable modems
708
Allocate only channels below F_T for DOCSIS downstream
710
Change in network configuration?
N
Y

FIG. 7

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR POWER MANAGEMENT IN A FREQUENCY DIVISION MULTIPLEXED NETWORK

CLAIM OF PRIORITY

This patent claims priority to U.S. provisional patent application Ser. No. 61/695,036 filed on Aug. 30, 2012.

The above-identified application is hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

This patent application also makes reference to U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/012,772 titled "Method And System For Power Management In A Network Device Based On Multi-Protocol Detection" and filed on Aug. 28, 2013, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

Aspects of the present application relate to communication networks. More specifically, to a method and system for power management in a Frequency Division Multiplexed Network.

BACKGROUND

Existing receivers in FDM networks (e.g., DOCSIS, MoCA) can consume too much energy. Further limitations and disadvantages of conventional and traditional approaches will become apparent to one of skill in the art, through comparison of such approaches with some aspects of the present method and system set forth in the remainder of this disclosure with reference to the drawings.

BRIEF SUMMARY

A method and/or system is provided for power management in a frequency division multiplexed network, substantially as illustrated by and/or described in connection with at least one of the figures, as set forth more completely in the claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1**A depicts an example communication system in accordance with an example embodiment.

FIG. **1**B depicts portions of an example network device operable to receive and process cable television/DOCSIS signals in accordance with an example implementation of this disclosure.

FIGS. **2**A and **2**B illustrate effect of sampling a cable downstream at different sampling frequencies.

FIGS. **3** and **4** depict example low-power cable/DOCSIS sampling schemes in accordance with an example implementation.

FIG. **5** is a flowchart illustrating an example process for configuring a receiver front-end in accordance with an example implementation of this disclosure

FIG. **6** is a flowchart illustrating an example process for configuring a receiver front-end in accordance with an example implementation of this disclosure.

FIG. **7** is a flowchart illustrating an example process implemented by a headend that supports power reduction in customer premise devices.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

As utilized herein the terms "circuits" and "circuitry" refer to physical electronic components (i.e., hardware) and any software and/or firmware ("code") which may configure the hardware, be executed by the hardware, and or otherwise be associated with the hardware. As used herein, for example, a particular processor and memory may comprise a first "circuit" when executing a first one or more lines of code and may comprise a second "circuit" when executing a second one or more lines of code. As utilized herein, "and/or" means any one or more of the items in the list joined by "and/or". As an example, "x and/or y" means any element of the three-element set {(x), (y), (x, y)}. As another example, "x, y, and/or z" means any element of the seven-element set {(x), (y), (z), (x, y), (x, z), (y, z), (x, y, z)}. As utilized herein, the term "exemplary" means serving as a non-limiting example, instance, or illustration. As utilized herein, the terms "e.g.," and "for example" set off lists of one or more non-limiting examples, instances, or illustrations. As utilized herein, circuitry is "operable" to perform a function whenever the circuitry comprises the necessary hardware and code (if any is necessary) to perform the function, regardless of whether performance of the function is disabled, or not enabled, by some user-configurable setting. Although various exemplary cable/DOCSIS embodiments are described herein, aspects of the invention are applicable to other networks which utilize frequency division multiplexing and/or are coordinated via management messages.

FIG. **1**A depicts an example communication system in accordance with an example embodiment. Shown in FIG. **1** is a terrestrial television antenna **102**, a satellite dish **104**, an Internet Protocol (IP) network **106**, a headend **108**, a wide area network (e.g., hybrid fiber-coaxial (HFC) network) **118**, a gateways **120***a* and **120***b*, end systems **126***a* and **126***b* (e.g., computers), and end systems **128***a* and **128***b*. The headend **108** comprises a switch **110**, a video modulator **112**, a cable modem termination system (CMTS) **114**, and a splitter/combiner **116**.

For downstream traffic, the headend **108** may receive television signals via the antenna **102** and the satellite dish **104**, and may receive data via the IP network **106**. The switch **110** may convey the television signals to the video modulator **112** and the data to the CMTS **114**. The video modulator **112** may modulate the received television signals onto a carrier. The CMTS **114** may modulate the received data onto a carrier. The splitter/combiner **116** may combine the outputs of the video modulator **112** and the CMTS **114** resulting in a frequency division multiplexed (FDM) signal comprising one or more television channels and/or one or more DOCSIS channels. The FDM signal may be onto the wide area network (WAN) **118** for distribution to customer premise equipment (CPE). Each customer premise **130** may comprise one or more network devices operable to receive signals via the WAN **118**, process the signals to recover content carried therein, and distribute the content to end systems such as computers **126**, televisions **128**, and/or the like. For example, customer premises **130***a* comprises a gateway with integrated cable modem **122***a* and set-top-box **124***a*. The cable modem **122***a* and the STB **124***a* may share an Rx front-end such as the Rx front-end **160** described below in FIG. **1**B. As another example, customer premises **130***b* comprises cable modem **122***b* and set-top-box **124***b* implemented as separate devices. The cable modem **122***b* and the STB **124***b* may each comprise an Rx front-end such as the Rx front-end **160** described below in FIG. **1**B.

For upstream traffic, one or both of cable modem **122***a* and STB **124***b* and/or one or both of cable modem **122***b* and STB **124***b* may be operable to transmit, via a Tx front-end not shown, messages to the CMTS **114**. For such upstream data, messages (e.g., network management/maintenance messages) may be modulated onto one or more carriers for transmission via the WAN **118**. The splitter/combiner **116** may then convey the message to the CMTS **114**. The CMTS **114** may process the messages and, in an example embodiment, adjust transmission parameters (e.g., modulation parameters, transmit power, frequency offsets, etc.) and/or perform other maintenance/management based on the received messages.

FIG. **1**B depicts portions of an example network device operable to receive and process cable television/DOCSIS signals in accordance with an example implementation of this disclosure. The example device may be, for example, an implementation of the gateway **120**, the cable modem **122***b*, or the STB **124***b*. The device comprises a receiver front-end **160** and digital processing circuitry **170**. The front-end **160** comprises a low-noise amplifier (LNA) **150**, a lowpass filter (LPF) **152**, an analog-to-digital converter (ADC) **154**, and a clock generator **156**.

The LNA **150** may be operable to amplify signal **148** received via the WAN **118**. The LNA **150** may be operable to amplify the signal **148** over a range of frequencies that encompasses frequency bands used by the applicable standard/protocol. For example, for a cable/DOCSIS network, the LNA **150** may be operable to amplify the range of frequencies ~50 MHz to ~1000 MHz shown in FIGS. **2**A and **2**B.

The filter **152** may be operable to selectively attenuate and/or amplify frequency sub-bands of the amplified signal **151**. In an example implementation, the filter **152** is a lowpass filter which applies at least a threshold amount of attenuation (e.g., 3 dB) to frequencies above a cut-off frequency, F_{CO}. The cut-off frequency (or frequencies for a bandpass or multi-band filter) of the filter **152** may be preconfigured and/or tuned during runtime of the device in which the front-end **190** resides. The tuning of the filter **152** may be via a feedback loop and/or via one or more control signals (e.g., control signal **178** from digital processor **170**).

The analog-to-digital converter **154**, may be operable to concurrently digitize signals over a range of frequencies that encompasses frequency bands used by multiple networks/protocols, such as the range of frequencies ~50 MHz to ~1550 MHz shown in FIGS. **2**A and **2**B. The sampling frequency used by the ADC **154** may be determined by the signal **172** from the clock generator **156**.

The clock generator **156** may be operable to generate a clock signal **172** that oscillates at a frequency controlled by the digital processor **170** via control signal **176**. The clock signal **172** may be, for example, a sinusoid or a square wave. The frequency clock signal **172** may controlled be via a feedback loop and/or via one or more control signals. (e.g., control signal **176** from digital processor **170**).

The digital processor **170** may be operable to process (e.g., filter, demodulate, decode, etc.) the digitized signal **155** output by the ADC **154**. The processor **170** may process the signal **155** to detect whether one or more channels of the digitized frequency band(s) need to be processed. When such channels do not need to be processed, the digital processor **170** may be operable to configure itself, and/or other components of the network device in which it resides, into a lower power mode of operation. A determination of whether or not certain channels are to be processed (e.g., demodulated, decoded, etc.) may be determined heuristically (e.g., based on a spectral analysis of the digitized signal, on past traffic patterns, etc.) and/or may be based on control messages (e.g., UCD, MAP, and/or other MAC management messages defined in DOCSIS standards) that the processor **170** monitors for in the digitized signal. For channels that are determined to need processing in the network device, the processor **170** may demodulate, decode, filter, and/or the like to recover data transmitted on the channel(s) and output the data as signal **180**.

FIGS. **2**A and **2**B illustrate effect of sampling a cable downstream at different sampling frequencies. In FIG. **2**A the sampling frequency is sufficiently high that the Nyquist frequency falls outside of the cable downstream spectrum. In this manner, portions of the cable spectrum do not fold onto itself during digital-to-analog conversion. In FIG. **2**B, on the other hand, the Nyquist frequency falls within the cable spectrum such that it folds onto itself during digital-to analog conversion, thereby causing interference in the digitized signal.

FIG. **3** depicts an example low-power cable/DOCSIS sampling scheme in accordance with an example implementation of this disclosure. FIG. **3** shows a cable/DOCSIS system that uses single-carrier QAM channels for carrying downstream traffic. Each channel may be, for example, 6 or 8 MHz. The cable/DOCSIS band spans from F_{lo} (e.g., 55 MHz) to F_{hi} (e.g., 1000 MHz). Conventionally, any of the QAM channels in the cable/DOCSIS band may be selected as a DOCSIS downstream channel. Consequently, to ensure that the DOCSIS downstream channel can be sampled without aliasing problems, the sampling frequency is high-enough (e.g., ~2*F_{hi}) to account for the case where the highest possible downstream channel is chosen as the DOCSIS downstream channel. A drawback of this is that a higher sampling frequency typically corresponds to higher power consumption.

In an example implementation, selection of the DOCSIS downstream channel may be limited to channels below a determined threshold frequency F_T (e.g., 150 MHz). The cut-off frequency, F_{CO}, of the low pass filter **152** may then be set to the threshold frequency (or far enough above the threshold frequency to allow for desired margin) as shown by the ideal filter response depicted in FIG. **3**. Accordingly, since the receiving device (e.g., gateway **120** or cable modem **122***b*) knows (e.g., based on management messages, heuristics, hardware and/or software configuration, etc.) that the DOCSIS downstream will necessarily be below the threshold frequency, and that the filter is configured to prevent higher portions of the cable downstream from folding onto the desired channel **302**, a relatively low sampling frequency **304** (e.g., relative to the ~2 GHz sampling frequency that would be needed to digitize channel N residing at ~1 GHz). The relatively low sampling frequency may be selected such that the Nyqust frequency falls at (or at a frequency just far enough above the threshold frequency to allow for desired margin) F_T. Use of the lower sampling frequency **304** may save considerable power in the receiving device.

In an example implementation, all downstream data may be restricted to transmission on channels below the threshold frequency. In another example implementation, only critical data (e.g., certain MAC management messages) may be restricted to channels below the threshold frequency while other data may be transmitted on downstream channels above the threshold frequency. In such an implementation, the non-critical data may or may not be received by a particular network device depending on how that device is configured (e.g., a device in a power saving mode may not be processing the downstream channel on which the non-critical data is received and, thus, may not receive the data).

In FIG. **4**, an example sampling technique in an OFDM system (e.g., a next-generation DOCSIS modem) is depicted.

Each OFDM sub-band may comprise, for example, 20 to 50 KHz of bandwidth centered on a subcarrier frequency. In the example embodiment depicted, the network device (e.g., gateway **120** or cable modem **122***b*) may only need to receive MAC management messages (e.g., SYNC, UCD, and/or MAP messages). For example no end-systems connected to the receiver are requesting content. Accordingly, by limiting the sub-bands available for carrying such management messages to sub-bands that lie below a threshold frequency F_T, a relatively low sampling frequency **404** may be used (e.g., relative to the ~2 GHz sampling frequency that would be needed to digitize sub-band N in FIG. **4**). The relatively low sampling frequency may be selected such that the Nyquist frequency falls at the threshold frequency F_T (or at a frequency just far enough above the threshold frequency to allow for desired margin). The relatively low sampling frequency may result in lower power consumption. To prevent the lower sampling frequency from causing higher subcarriers from folding onto the desired subcarrier **402**, the filter **152** may be configured to have its cut-off frequency, F_{CO}, set to F_T (or slightly above F_T to allow for desired margin).

FIG. **5** is a flowchart illustrating an example process for configuring a receiver front-end in accordance with an example implementation of this disclosure. While the process is described with reference to gateway **120** for illustration, the process may be implemented in any network device. The process begins with block **602** in which gateway **120** powers up and establishes communications with a headend.

In block **504**, during ranging/registration with the headend, the gateway **120** attempts to determine a frequency, F_T, that can be relied upon as the upper bound of channels used for communicating packets that the gateway **120** must necessarily receive. If the headend supports the restricting of necessary information (e.g., MAC management messages) to channels below a threshold frequency, and a value of the threshold frequency is communicated to gateway **120** during ranging/registration, then the process advances to block **510**.

In block **510**, the processor **170** of the gateway **120** sets the cut-off frequency of the filter **152** of the gateway **120** to F_T plus desired/necessary margin.

In block **512**, the processor **170** of the gateway **120** configures the clock generator **156** of the gateway **120** such that the frequency of the clock signal **172** is $2*F_T$ plus desired/necessary margin.

In block **514**, the ADC **154** of the gateway **120** begins digitizing the signal received from the headend.

Returning to block **504**, if F_T cannot be determined (e.g., because restricting necessary info to channels below a threshold frequency is not supported by the headend), then the process advances to block **506**.

In block **506**, the processor **170** of the gateway **120** sets the cut-off frequency of the filter **152** of the gateway **120** to F_{hi} plus desired/necessary margin.

In block **508**, the processor **170** of the gateway **120** configures the clock generator **156** of the gateway **120** such that the frequency of the clock signal **172** is $2*F_{hi}$ plus desired/necessary margin.

FIG. **6** is a flowchart illustrating an example process for configuring a receiver front-end in accordance with an example implementation of this disclosure. While the process is described with reference to gateway **120** for illustration, the process may be implemented in any network device. The process begins with block **602** in which gateway **120** powers up and establishes communications with a headend.

In block **604**, the value of a threshold frequency, F_T, to be used as the upper limit for communications to network devices operating in a lower power mode is determined. The gateway **120** may negotiate the threshold frequency or may simply be informed of a threshold frequency determined by the headend. In an example implementation, block **604** may take place during, for example, ranging/registration in a DOCSIS network.

In block **606**, the gateway **120** determines whether to enter a lower-power mode. As an example, the gateway **120** may enter a lower-power mode when, for example, the computer **126***a* is not requesting any downstream data and when the television **128***a* is not consuming any content transmitted on a channel having a frequency above F_T. If the device determines to enter a lower-power, then the process advances to block **608**.

In block **612**, the processor **170** of the gateway **120** sets the cut-off frequency of the filter **152** of the gateway **120** to F_T plus desired/necessary margin.

In block **614**, the processor **170** of the gateway **120** configures the clock generator **156** of the gateway **120** such that the frequency of the clock signal **172** is $2*F_T$ plus desired/necessary margin.

In block **616**, the ADC **154** of the gateway **120** begins digitizing the signal received from the headend.

Returning to block **606**, if the gateway **120** decides not to enter a low power mode (e.g., because the front end is shared between the CM **122***a* and the STB **124***b*, and the television **128***a* is requesting data from a channel that is transmitted above F_T), them the process advances to block **608**.

In block **608**, the processor **170** of the gateway **120** sets the cut-off frequency of the filter **152** of the gateway **120** to F_{hi} plus desired/necessary margin.

In block **610**, the processor **170** of the gateway **120** configures the clock generator **156** of the gateway **120** such that the frequency of the clock signal **172** is $2*F_{hi}$ plus desired/necessary margin.

FIG. **7** is a flowchart illustrating an example process implemented by a CMTS that supports power reduction in customer premise devices. In block **702**, one or more network devices, such as gateway **120** and cable modem **122***b*, establish communications with the CMTS.

In block **704**, the CMTS determines a threshold frequency F_T. The determination of F_T may be based, for example, on how many devices are served by the headend, a level of service (e.g., based on type of subscription) to be provided to the network devices, and/or the like. For example, where many devices are served by the CMTS, a higher F_T may need to be chosen to provide more bandwidth available for allocation to one or more DOCSIS downstream channels, whereas fewer devices may permit a lower F_T and correspondingly less bandwidth available to be allocated to one or more DOCSIS downstream channels.

In block **706**, the determined value of F_T may be communicated to the network device served by the CMTS, such that the network devices can set their sampling frequencies accordingly.

In block **708**, communications between the CMTS and the network devices take place. In planning these communications, the headend restricts downstream bandwidth allocations to channels below F_T.

In block **710**, if there is a change in the network configuration (e.g., new network device registers with the CMTS), the process returns to block **704** and a new value of F_T (which may be the same as the previous value) is determined.

In an example implementation of this disclosure, a network device (e.g., gateway **120** or cable modem **122***b*) may receive a signal from a headend (e.g., cable television/DOCSIS headend **108**), wherein a bandwidth of the received signal spans from a low frequency (e.g., F_{lo} in FIG. **3**) to a high frequency

(e.g., F_{hi} in FIG. **3**) and encompasses a plurality of sub-bands (e.g., channels **1** through N in FIG. **3** or sub-bands **1** through N in FIG. **4**). The network device may determine, based on communication with the headend (e.g., during ranging/registration and/or through MAC management messages), whether one of more of the sub-bands residing above a threshold frequency (e.g., channels above F_T in FIG. **3** or sub-bands above F_T in FIG. **4**) are available for carrying downstream data from the headend to the circuitry. The network device may digitize the signal using an analog-to-digital converter (ADC) (e.g., **154**) operating at a sampling frequency. The sampling frequency may be configured based on a result of the determining. When the one or more sub-bands are available for carrying downstream data from the headend to the network device, the sampling frequency may be set to a frequency that is at least twice the high frequency. When the one or more sub-bands are not available for carrying downstream data from the headend to the network device, the sampling frequency may be set equal to or substantially equal to (e.g., within a determined tolerance or error margin of) to the threshold frequency. When the one or more sub-bands are available for carrying downstream data from the headend to the network device, the sampling frequency may be set to a relatively high frequency. When the one or more sub-bands are not available for carrying downstream data from the headend to the network device, the sampling frequency may be set to a relatively low frequency.

Continuing with the example implementation, the network device may comprise a filter (e.g., **152**) which may filter the received signal prior to the digitizing. The network device may configure a cut-off frequency the filter based on the result of the determining. When the one or more sub-bands are available for carrying downstream data from the headend to the network device, the cut-off frequency of the filter may be set to a frequency that is at least twice the high frequency. When the one or more sub-bands are not available for carrying downstream data from the headend to the network device, the cut-off frequency of the filter may be set to a frequency equal to or substantially equal to (e.g., within a determined tolerance or error margin of) the threshold frequency. When the one or more sub-bands are available for carrying downstream data from the headend to the network device, the cut-off frequency may be set to a relatively high frequency. When the one or more sub-bands are not available for carrying downstream data from the headend to the network device, the cut-off frequency may be set to a relatively low frequency.

In an example implementation of this disclosure, a cable modem (e.g., **122***b*) may be coupled to a cable modem termination system (CMTS) (e.g., **114**) and may comprise an analog-to-digital converter (ADC) (e.g., **154**) for digitizing signals from the CMTS. The cable modem may determine (e.g., based on communications with the CMTS) that only a portion of all sub-bands (e.g., channels **1** through N in FIG. **3** or OFDM sub-bands **1** through N in FIG. **4**) in the DOCSIS frequency band (e.g., from ~55 MHz to ~1 GHz) are available for communication of DOCSIS downstream data from the CMTS to the cable modem, and that the portion of the sub-bands reside below a threshold frequency (e.g., F_T in FIG. **3** or FIG. **4**). In response to the determination, the cable modem may configure a sampling frequency of the ADC to be equal to or substantially equal to the threshold frequency. The cable modem may digitize a signal received from the CMTS using the configured sampling frequency. The cable modem may comprise a filter (e.g., **152**) for processing signals from the CMTS and may configure a cut-off frequency of the filter to be equal to or substantially equal to (e.g., within a determined tolerance or error margin of) the threshold frequency. Prior to the digitizing of the signal from the CMTS, the cable mode may filter the signal using the configured filter.

Other implementations may provide a non-transitory computer readable medium and/or storage medium, and/or a non-transitory machine readable medium and/or storage medium, having stored thereon, a machine code and/or a computer program having at least one code section executable by a machine and/or a computer, thereby causing the machine and/or computer to perform the steps as described herein for power management in a frequency division multiplexed network.

Accordingly, the present method and/or system may be realized in hardware, software, or a combination of hardware and software. The present method and/or system may be realized in a centralized fashion in at least one computing system, or in a distributed fashion where different elements are spread across several interconnected computing systems. Any kind of computing system or other apparatus adapted for carrying out the methods described herein is suited. A typical combination of hardware and software may be a general-purpose computing system with a program or other code that, when being loaded and executed, controls the computing system such that it carries out the methods described herein. Another typical implementation may comprise an application specific integrated circuit or chip.

The present method and/or system may also be embedded in a computer program product, which comprises all the features enabling the implementation of the methods described herein, and which when loaded in a computer system is able to carry out these methods. Computer program in the present context means any expression, in any language, code or notation, of a set of instructions intended to cause a system having an information processing capability to perform a particular function either directly or after either or both of the following: a) conversion to another language, code or notation; b) reproduction in a different material form.

While the present method and/or system has been described with reference to certain implementations, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes may be made and equivalents may be substituted without departing from the scope of the present method and/or system. In addition, many modifications may be made to adapt a particular situation or material to the teachings of the present disclosure without departing from its scope. Therefore, it is intended that the present method and/or system not be limited to the particular implementations disclosed, but that the present method and/or system will include all implementations falling within the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method comprising:

in circuitry that comprises an analog-to-digital converter (ADC):

receiving a signal from a headend, wherein a bandwidth of said received signal spans from a low frequency to a high frequency and encompasses a plurality of sub-bands;

determining, based on communication with said headend, whether one of more of said sub-bands residing above a threshold frequency are available for carrying downstream data from said headend to said circuitry;

configuring a sampling frequency of said ADC based on a result of said determining, wherein:

when said one or more of said sub-bands are available for carrying downstream data from said headend to said circuitry, said configuring said sampling fre-

quency comprises setting said sampling frequency to a frequency that is at least twice said high frequency; and

when said one or more of said sub-bands are not available for carrying downstream data from said headend to said circuitry, said configuring said sampling frequency comprises setting said sampling frequency to a frequency equal to or substantially equal to said threshold frequency; and

digitizing said signal received from said headend via said ADC operating at said configured sampling frequency.

2. The method of claim **1**, wherein said circuitry comprises a filter, and said method comprises: prior to said digitizing, filtering said signal received from said headend via said filter.

3. The method of claim **2**, comprising configuring a cut-off frequency said filter based on said result of said determining.

4. A system comprising:

circuitry comprising an analog-to-digital converter (ADC), wherein the circuitry is operable to:

receive a signal from a headend, wherein a bandwidth of said received signal spans from a low frequency to a high frequency and encompasses a plurality of sub-bands;

determine, based on communication with said headend, whether one of more of said sub-bands residing above a threshold frequency are available for carrying downstream data from said headend to said circuitry;

configure a sampling frequency of said ADC based on a result of said determination, wherein:

when said one or more of said sub-bands are available for carrying downstream data from said headend to said circuitry, said configuration of said sampling frequency comprise a setting of said sampling frequency to a frequency that is at least twice said high frequency; and

when said one or more of said sub-bands are not available for carrying downstream data from said headend to said circuitry, said configuration of said sampling frequency comprises a setting of said sampling frequency to a frequency equal to or substantially equal to said threshold frequency; and

digitize said signal received from said headend via said ADC operating at said configured sampling frequency.

5. The system of claim **4**, wherein said circuitry comprises a filter, and said circuitry is operable to: prior to said digitization, filter said signal received from said headend via said configured filter.

6. The system of claim **5**, wherein said circuitry is operable to configure a cut-off frequency of said filter based on said result of said determination.

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